United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES **REGISTRATION FORM**

NATIONAL REGISTER

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

<u>1</u>. Name of Property

historic name AUSTIN PASS WARMING HUT

other names/site number USFS No. CR06-05-03-13

2. Location

street & number Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest /NA/not for publication

city, town Glacier

/XX/vicinity

state Washington code WA county Whatcom code 073 zip code 98244

3. Classification

Ownership of Property Number of Resources within Property Category of Property Contributing Noncontributing private X building(s) ____ district ___public-local 1 0 buildings public-State __sites site 4 structures X public-Federal ⁻ structure 0 objects object 4 Total Number of contributing resources Name of related multiple property listing: previously listed in the National Register 0

N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this <u>X</u> nomination ____request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. ____See continuation sheet. Signature of certifying official 10-25-90 Date **USDA** Forest Service State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property \mathbf{X} meets ______ does not meet the National Register criteria. ______See____ontinuation sheet. Signature of commenting or other official Date Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certif		•	
\mathbf{V} I, hereby, certify that this			
entered in the National Regis	ter.	ha J. Knoerl	12/2/90
See continuation sheet.		an J. Mom	12/21/10
determined eligible for	0	0	
the National Register.	•		
See continuation sheet.			
determined not eligible for			
the National Register.			
removed from the National			
Register.			
otȟer, (explain:)			
/ \ \ /	_		
		ire of the Keeper	Date of Action
	J	•	
6. Function or Use			
Historic Functions (enter categories		Current Functions (ent	er categories
from instructions		from instructions)	
Recreation, Sports Facility		Domestic, Institutional Housing	
Recreation, sports ractify	<u></u>	Domestre, mstreationa	1 nousing
		······	
7 Decemintion			
7. Description Architectural Classification		Matomiale onton actors	nice from
		Materials enter catego	LIES TROM
(enter categories from instructions)		instructions)	
Other: Rustic		foundation <u>Concrete</u> , <u>masonry</u> veneer	
		walls <u>Wood, weath</u>	erboard
		roof Wood, shing]e
		other	···
		······································	

Describe present and historic physical appearance. The Austin Pass Warming Hut is a two and one-half story masonry and wood frame building constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1940. It is located in a subalpine setting at an elevation of 4440 feet, surrounded by scattered mountain hemlock and Pacific silver fir. The building is situated on a knob of columnar andesite, which drops rapidly away from the principal elevation to create a spectacular view of lake basins and mountains. A gravel parking lot for approximately 16 cars is located just to the south.

When originally constructed, the Warming Hut had a T plan, with the principal elevation at the northwest. A steeply-pitched, cross-gabled roof is covered with cedar shakes. The roof and a gabled dormer extend over the principal elevation to create a wide porch. The porch has a flagstone floor, and a centered entry to the first story. A second entry is offset left in the southeast elevation. A third is located off a second-story porch in the south angle of the T. Windows are fixed and casement with three, nine, or twelve lights, and are surrounded by quarter-pole trim. Paired, rectangular vents are located in the northeast and southwest gable ends. Simple pole trusses are located under the southeast and dormer gable ends. A coursed columnar andesite chimney is located on the ridge line near the junction of the gables.

The first-floor walls are concrete with an exterior masonry veneer of coursed, rough-cut columnar andesite. Above the first floor the building is covered with horizontal ten-inch clapboard siding. The clapboard is applied vertically at the southeast gable and the northwest dormer, and in a chevron pattern below the dormer windows.

8. Statement of Significance	
Certifying official has considered the sig other properties:	nificance of this property in relation to
	ationallystatewide _X_locally
Applicable National Register Criteria <u>X</u> A	B <u></u> CD
Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)A	BCDEFG
Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance Significant Dates
Social history Architecture	<u>1940</u> <u>1940</u>
	Cultural Affiliation NA
Significant Person NA	Architect/Builder NA

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Austin Pass Warming Hut is associated with Federal efforts to promote the welfare of the American people, by virtue of its construction by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Constructed in 1940, it was the last major project of Washington Junior Company 2915, based at Camp F-12 near Glacier. The CCC has long been recognized as having made an exceptional contribution to the Nation's recovery from the Great Depression. Other contributions of this CCC camp include the construction of 43 miles of truck roads, the Glacier Ranger Station (a National Register property), four lookouts and one hundred miles of trail (Schmierer 1983: 50-54).

Despite the addition of a fuel storage room, the Austin Pass Warming Hut also well-represents the Region 6 rustic style. The building remains a particularly fine example of CCC work. Although not an administrative site, it shares with them many of the attributes of the Depression-era Region 6 rustic style: irregular plan, roof and porch projections, intersecting gables, dormers, multi-paned windows, and variations in exterior texture (Throop 1983: 125-127).

In this case, the use of native wood and stone are exceptional. Columnar andesite veneer in the first story walls produces a figurative anchoring of the building to the knoll on which it stands. The use of vertical siding under the gables carries the eye to the roof peak, thereby linking viewer response to the building and to the surrounding mountain peaks. These effects have not been significantly reduced by subsequent modifications. It is unfortunate that the same cannot be said about the effects of the interior modifications, which destroyed the integrity of interior design, materials and workmanship.

Non-contributing structures within the property boundary do not overwhelm the Warming Hut, and could be readily removed without affecting historic fabric. These include the radio mast and flagpole, propane tanks and septic tank (the fuel storage room is considered to be a modification of the contributing building itself).

9. Major Bibliographical References

Heller, Ramon 1980 <u>Mount Baker Ski Area: A Pictorial History</u> . Mt. Baker Recreation Company, Bellingham.		
Schmierer, Alan C. 1983 <u>Northing Up the Nooksack</u> . Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association, Seattle.		
Throop, E. Gail 1983 A characteristic expression. <u>Contract Abstracts</u> 3(2): 123-129.		
N/ASee continuation sheet.		
Previous documentation on file (NPS): <u>N/A</u> preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested. <u>"</u> previously listed in the National Register <u>"</u> previously determined eligible by the National Register <u>"</u> designated a National Historic Landmark <u>"</u> recorded by Historic American Buildings <u>"</u> Survey # <u>"</u> recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # Specify repository: <u>" Baker-Snoqualmie N.F.</u>		
10. Geographical Data		
Acreage of property75		
UTM References A <u> 10 5 9 6 6 0 0 5 4 1 1 9 5 0 </u> B <u> </u>		
<u>N/A</u> See continuation sheet		
Verbal Boundary Description The nominated property is a parcel defined by lines paralleling the side and end walls of the Warming Hut, and the exterior of the porch on the northwest side, and drawn 100 feet from the walls and porch.		
<u>N/A</u> See continuation sheet		
Boundary Justification		
A lot boundary has never been established for this property, as it is located on a large tract of unsurveyed public land withdrawn from entry. The proposed boundary includes the building, surrounding trees, and non-contributing structures with a visual impact on the Warming Hut (the propane tanks, septic tank, radio mast, etc.).		
N/A See continuation sheet		
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11. TOTAL TEPATED by	
name/title_James B. Cox, James A. McDonald	Archaeologists
organization USDA Forest Service	date November 30, 1989
street & number 1022 First Ave	telephone (206) 442-7368
city or town <u>Seattle</u>	state_WAzip_code_98104

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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Section number <u>7</u> Page <u>1</u>

The Warming Hut was originally constructed as a ski shelter, supporting a ski area developed by the Mt. Baker Development Company. The interior included a large warming room, waxing and drying room, and sleeping loft. It also had either a lunch room or kitchen (Heller 1980: 45; Schmierer 1983: 52). The warming room was finished with knotty pine panelling and included a massive fireplace of rough-cut columnar andesite.

The Warming Hut was not successful in its intended function. Heavy snowfall made use difficult, as food and other supplies had to be skied in. The Second World War, and the attendant gasoline rationing, led the State highway department to discontinue plowing of the road to the ski area, leading to its financial collapse. Following the war, management difficulties prevented new operators from developing a successful ski area until the late 1950's (Heller 1980: 46-56). Consequently, use of the Warming Hut was limited.

In 1972, the Forest Service issued the University of Washington a permit to use the Warming Hut as a field station, and the building was rehabilitated for the new use. Interior alterations affected the integrity of the property. On the first floor, rest rooms were removed and the area at the base of the T was partitioned to accommodate an electric generator and related equipment. On the second floor, the main room was divided into four bedrooms, a toilet, and a living area. The food service area at the base of the T was remodeled. The open ceiling was dropped, the original knotty pine panelling was removed, and walls and ceiling were covered with drywall. The original andesite fireplace located in the living area remained intact.

Exterior modifications were less extensive. A one-story room with a flat roof was added in the east angle to house a 2000-gallon diesel storage tank serving the electric generator. The walls are concrete with a coursed andesite veneer reflective of the original, although the workmanship is of lesser quality. Three courses of clapboard cover the top portion of the walls and match the original siding.

Other additions included a pair of 1200-gallon propane tanks located approximately 50 feet south of the Warming Hut, and a concrete septic tank, partially exposed on the surface, located approximately 50 feet north. The propane tanks supplied a forced air furnace. A small A-frame structure constructed with dimension lumber and shakes covers the valves.

The Warming Hut is currently used as housing for Forest Service work crews employed in the Heather Meadows area. During the University of Washington or recent Forest Service occupation, a metal radio mast was added to the southeast elevation, and a flagpole placed in the south angle. United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

Section number <u>Photographs</u> Page <u>1</u>

The following information is the same for all photographs:

Name: Austin Pass Warming Hut Location: Glacier vicinity, Whatcom County, Washington Location of original negatives: Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest 1022 First Avenue Seattle, WA 98104

- 1. General view of Warming Hut location, looking northwest from Mt. Baker Highway. Terminal Lake in foreground, Austin Pass Picnic Area at right center. Photograph by James A. McDonald, Sept. 6, 1989. Location of camera is beyond border of property sketch map.
- 2. Front elevation of Warming Hut, looking southeast. Photograph by James A. McDonald, Sept. 6, 1989.
- 3. Rear of Warming Hut, looking north-northwest, and showing propane tanks (non-contributing structure) in left middleground. Photograph by James A. McDonald, Sept. 6, 1989.
- Rear elevation of Warming Hut, looking northwest. Room containing fuel tank is at right of building (compare to Photograph 7). Photograph by James A. McDonald, Sept. 6, 1989.
- Detail of rear porch, looking northwest. Photograph by James A. McDonald, Sept. 6, 1989.
- 6. View of Warming Hut looking southeast. Photograph by Laurence Taylor, August, 1988.
- 7. Rear elevation of Warming Hut, looking approximately west. Compare with Photograph 4 to see effect of addition of fuel storage room. Photographer unknown, taken ca. 1941.
- 8. Interior of warming room as originally constructed, showing open ceiling and pine panelling. View approximately east. Photographer and date unknown.



